

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1891

EXTRA! FREE COINAGE BILL.

Senator Stewart, at the first opportunity, introduced a bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion. It makes the dollar the unit of value and provides that it may be coined of 412½ grains of standard silver or 25.8 grains of standard gold, and that it shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

It provides that any owner of gold or silver bullion, of not less than \$100 value, may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars for his benefit, without charge, and makes section 3 of the Standard Dollar Act of February 28, 1878, applicable to this coinage.

It provides for the issuance of certificates, as provided in the Act of 1878, and makes such certificates redeemable in coin of standard value. The certificates shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States and shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

It gives the owners of bullion deposited for coinage, the option to receive coin or its equivalent in certificates for such bullion, but it declares that the bullion must be coined.

This bill provides for everything the silver men have been demanding. There is nothing unreasonable in it. The Government, from the time of the establishment of the mint in 1791, to the passage of the demonetization Act of 1878, authorized the coining of silver and gold at the mint on equal terms, and this bill asks for nothing more.

Doctribles a similar bill will be introduced in the House at an early day, and the battle between the gold bugs and silver men will begin. Should a free coinage measure become a law, times will be livelier in Nevada than they have been since the failure of the Bank of California in 1857, when the Demonetization Act began to take effect. It would start a boom, such as has not been experienced since the White Pine excitement in 1869, and which would not only result in opening new mines and in the resumption of operations on those now closed, but it also would attract attention to the agricultural possibilities of the State, and cause the transformation of tens of thousands of acres of sagebrush lands into grain fields and fruit orchards.

THE DENVER POISONING CASE.

Dr. Thatcher Graves, a citizen of Rhode Island, is now being tried in Denver, Colorado, for the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby. The case is one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime. Last April, Mrs. Barnaby, a wealthy widow, arrived at Denver from San Francisco with Mrs. Worrell, the wife of a prominent real estate agent, of Denver. While the guest of Mrs. Worrell, Mrs. Barnaby received by mail a bottle labeled "Fine old whisky from your friends in the woods." One day in April last the two ladies returned from a drive, and feeling chilly, Mrs. Barnaby remarked that they drink a little of the "fine old whisky." Acting on the proposition both drank from the bottle and were taken suddenly ill. Mrs. Barnaby died and Mrs. Worrell recovered. The physicians who attended the ladies suspected that they had been poisoned, and an analysis of the contents of the bottle, and of the stomach of Mrs. Barnaby disclosed the fact that there was arsenic in both.

Investigation revealed the fact that the poisonous liquid was mailed at Boston, Massachusetts, but by whom could not be ascertained. It was learned, however, that Dr. Graves, who had been Mrs. Barnaby's business manager, as well as physician, knew that the lady had provided in her will that he should receive \$25,000 after her death. This led the detectives to suspect Dr. Graves, as he had a motive for causing the death of Mrs. Barnaby. He was arrested while at Denver and indicted by the grand jury for murder, and the trial of the case has attracted wide spread attention.

Chemists testify that the bottle labeled "fine old whisky" contained no whisky whatever, but pure alcohol and arsenic. Dr. Graves is charged with having prepared the fatal decoction at Providence, Rhode Island, and mailing it at Boston to the address of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby at Denver, Colorado. He stoutly maintains his innocence, though circumstances point to him as the guilty individual.

RELIC OF AN UNKNOWN RACE.

An exploring party under W. K. Moorehead, sent by the World's Fair management to explore the ancient mounds of Ohio, have made important discoveries at Anderson, south of Springfield. Over a hundred and twenty unique copper objects were found, and below them, resting on the hard floor of the mound, a number of skeletons. The copper objects represent fishes, crosses, discs, squares and crescents, and evince a degree of workmanship superior to that attained by Ohio Indians. There are three splendid cuttings of the Swastika cross, which is similar to the early Greek cross, and to crosses found in Mexico, and Yucatan. There are anklets and bracelets of massive copper, but many of the objects are made of sheet copper and are admirably executed.

The designs are manifestly Mexican, and Moorehead, who is something of an archaeologist, is of the opinion that the objects were not made in Ohio, and he believes that very high chiefs were buried in the mound.

BY TELEGRAPH!

News of Importance From Home and Abroad.

MAIL STEAMER WRECKED.

The Railway Telegraphers Ordered to Strike.

THE HALE & NORCROSS CASE.

Volcanic Eruption in Mexico Causes Villagers to Leave their Homes—Senator Dolph Introduces a Bill to Reclaim Arid Lands.

Storm and Shipwreck.

MARSHFIELD, OR., December 14.—The schooner Annie Gee, which has been lying outside Coos Bay bar for the past five days, arrived in this city in tow at noon to-day. The Gee had on board three of the sailors rescued from the disabled and deserted steamer Maggie Ross which was towed into Yaquina Bay last Friday.

F. Bokeland, one of the rescued men, said, "As we showed around Cape Arago Sunday night the storm struck us from the southwest with great fury, blowing away the sails, and from that time on we were at the mercy of the gales and every wave dashed over the vessel. The next day we cut away the deck load of lumber, which carried houses and everything with it. Senator Anderson was killed Tuesday, being crushed by the lower house. Both of the ship's boats were stowed in and unsaworthy. The Annie Gee came up with us Tuesday morning and sent out her boat which five of us, including Captain Marshall and the eng' man, managed to reach, not, however, until the second mate was lost overboard. Two of us had both legs broken and others of the boat were lost. The captain and engineer, at their request, were for the third time returned to the Ross, preferring to chance their lives on board the disabled vessel than in a frail ship boat. I will take my chances aboard ship were the last words of Capt. Marshall. We left them with one man dead on deck, one overboard and several seriously injured. With pieces of fence boards, which we managed to pick up, we struggled for hours with our boat filling up and almost sinking, until we were finally picked up by the Annie Gee. Capt. Marshall seemed to be more anxious for the safety of the crew than for himself.

It is possible that they constructed a raft as a last resort, though lack of material and their crippled condition may have prevented this. There is no hope for them, but I have little hope." Henry Burstein and Hans Anderson, the two injured seamen, are now lying in the Marine Hospital here, each having both legs broken. They will probably recover. British Steamer Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 14.—The Post this evening has an account of the loss of the British mail steamer, Moselle, off Colon, early in November. The Moselle was bound from Port Simon to Colon, and in addition to the mail, carried a number of passengers. A sudden gale drove the vessel in shore and the heavy seas threw her on the rocks, where she narrowly escaped breaking up. Captain Rowsell and First Mate, Wootton succeeded in calming the passengers till morning when boats were launched, and the passengers and crew embarked, leaving him alone with the wreck. They landed safely at Colon.

The steamer Avon put out to the Moselle, but could hail nobody on board, and being unable to reach the vessel on account of the heavy seas and dangerous position, finally returned.

Bacon fires were lighted and some time after dark Captain Rowsell was seen to leap from the vessel and strike out for the shore. Fifth officer Millar tied a rope about his waist and swam from the shore to assist him, but just before he reached him, Captain Rowsell sank. Millar was drawn back to shore senseless and bleeding.

The Hale & Norcross Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 14.—On the resumption of the trial of the Hale & Norcross case this morning, Judge Hubbard announced that he would grant plaintiff's motion to amend the complaint by inserting as defendants the names of W. S. Hobart, A. Hayward, John P. Jones and the Sharon estate, in place of John Doe, Richard Roe, etc. Attorney Mesick for the defendants objected to the decision, as it might result in a miscarriage of all that has been done in the case. Judge Hubbard remarked that the defendants were in no position to object, nor could he see how the amendment could do any good. Attorney Mesick objected to further proceeding in the case until the new defendants are served with subpoenas. This objection was argued at length and Judge Hubbard took the matter under advisement until to-morrow morning, to which time the trial was continued.

Ten Years in the Penitentiary.

TACOMA, Wash., December 14.—Edward Albertson, the defaulting cashier of the Fidelity Trust Company of this city, was to-day sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary by Superior Judge Alyn. Fred N. Chancellor, Albertson's friend and accomplice, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

A BILL to Retain Arid Lands.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Senator Dolph today introduced a bill to reclaim arid lands within their boundaries. It provides for the loaning by the United States of funds to States or Territories for the purpose of assisting the construction of reservoirs, wells and other works to be used for development, conservation and furnishing of water supply for irrigation in aid of agriculture. Loans to be made in any sum not exceeding \$2,000,000 in any one year to a single State or Territory, nor exceeding a grand total of \$10,000,000 to any one State or Territory. The bond's denominations shall be \$500 each, redeemable in five years and maturing in fifty years, and bearing interest at 1 per cent per annum, to be deposited with the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue thereon United States notes in amount of the par value of the bonds, said notes to be legal tender.

Probable Committees.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The Star says: It is not true that it has been definitely settled that Springer will be at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, but it is entirely probable he will be chosen for that position, being the most prominent of the Northern Democrats from whom the Chairman will probably select. It is probable that Mill, McMiller and Wilson, of West Virginia, will be appointed on the committee, together with one man from New England, one from New York, one from Ohio, one from the South and one from the far West. The committee will probably be increased to fifteen. It is practically settled that Holman will go to the head of the Committee on Appropriations.

Volcanic Eruption.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 14.—The Government fears the villages adjacent to the volcano of Colima will share the fate of Pompeii and has ordered the villagers to abandon their homes and move to places of safety. The volcano is vomiting great volumes of lava, ashes and smoke, and the country for miles around is illuminated by the grand display. Strong winds carry the ashes a distance of 400 miles. A large party of scientists from various parts of Mexico have gone to visit the grand phenomenon.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

Operators Ordered Out on the Central Pacific—Cause of the Strike.

D. G. Ramsey, Acting Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, has issued orders to the operators on the Central Pacific Railroad between Truckee and Ogden, to go out on a strike at 10 o'clock to-day. The cause of the trouble is said to be an order of the Southern Pacific Company requiring all operators in their employ to subscribe to the following affidavits: I hereby certify upon oath that I am not now a member of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers, or of any other organization of any kind whatsoever. Nor will I join any such order while in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company without the written consent of the General Superintendent of said company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature this — day of — month, in the year —, A. D. —.

Signature.

Sworn to before me at — this — day of — year, — A. D. —.

Several of the telegraphers refused to subscribe to the oath and the chief men of the interdicted societies ordered a strike to compel the railroad company to rescind the order. That the company has a right to require its employees to subscribe to the above oath is not disputed, but it is also conceded that the operators cannot be forced to take it. As they have no other way of bringing the company to their terms than to refuse to work and get all telegraphers who sympathize with them, whether members of the Order of Telegraphers or not, to follow their example, hence the strike.

It is a matter of regret that the telegraphers did not endeavor to settle the dispute by arbitration as much better results are obtained in that way than by striking.

THE EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

Russell Sage, Millionaire Financier. Russell Sage was born in Oneida county, New York, on the 4th of August, 1816. He began business in Troy, where he made money. In 1841 his fellow-citizens elected him alderman, and he continued to serve as such until 1848. He was seven years treasurer of Rensselaer county. Mr. Sage

THE MONARCH SALOON.

VIRGINIA STREET, — RENO

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS.

FORGE HUMPHREYS, PROP.

100 Doses One Dollar

NEW TO-DAY.

GRAND MASQUE BALL

Will be given at Armory Hall in Reno on

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25.

Admission 50 cents. A glance at the prizes on offer will satisfy any one that Fredrick's Jewelry store is to be given all

will show that the managers are sparing no expense to make this the attraction of the season.

To Rent.

A furnished cottage of five rooms complete for house keeping. Inquire at Reno Restaurant, Virginia street.

At W. J. Lake's residence, North Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

MISS E. LUKE,

FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED

AND CURLED.

Straw Hats Cleaned, Pressed and Dyed to Order.

At W. J. Lake's residence, North Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

HENRY RUHE,

Dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

Vegetables, Fresh Fish, Eastern Oysters,

Tobacco, Etc.

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

Commercial Row, near Masonic Building, Reno, Nevada.

Jan 1

A NADON,

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITHING DONE IN

IRON, WOOD, ETC. REPAIRS

ALL KINDS OF IRON AND STEEL, FARMERS' MACHINERY

AND TOOLS, WAGON WORK, ETC.

Wagon, Cart, and Buggies of my own manufacture.

House shoeing and general blacksmithing.

Fourth street between Virginia and Sierra, Reno, Nevada.

Jan 1

W. N. KNOX,

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGENT,

REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF OVER \$90,000,000.

Also agent for

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Sold for cash or on the installment plan. Office, Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.

Jan 1

F. G. UPDYKE,

HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING.

ALL KINDS OF GRANITING, ETC., TO ORDER. PAINTING AND TINTING IN ALL COLORS.

PAINTING IN CITY STYLES.

FANCY PAPERING AND DECORATING A SPECIALTY.

PAINTING PLASTER, ETC.

